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# The Record

## Muhlenberg County

is rich in coal, iron, timber, potter's clay, etc., and the most inviting field in Kentucky for investment of capital and pluck.

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### LITTLE GENERAL FARM PAYS

Profit Secured in Poultry as Well as Horses, Mules, Dairy Stock, Sheep and Hogs.

(By W. H. SHEPARD.)

A neighbor of ours makes poultry a strong side-line of his farming. He grows a great variety of plants and keeps and feeds a variety of animals. His poultry sales amount to nearly \$200 each year and he feeds his grown chickens nothing except what they pick up about the place, but through his methods of cropping and feeding they secure an abundance, and respond accordingly.

The same neighbor keeps and grows horses and mules, dairy stock, sheep and hogs.

From the poultry and cows he has a constant daily cash income.

From the horses and mules he sells each year one or two animals at \$100 or more a piece.

From the sheep he has wool to sell in early spring, and lambs later in the summer, and from the hogs he sells from \$100 to \$200 worth every two or three months.

He grows wheat, oats, corn, hay and a variety of forage crops, besides a good orchard, truck patches, and garden from which nearly all the family eatables are grown, with some fruits and vegetables to sell.

He also sells from \$100 to \$200 worth of wheat each year, and his dairy products amount to \$400 per year, and all from a farm of less than 100 acres.

Any general farmer who plans and executes can grow a variety of plants and animals on a small farm, make good money from the crops, and at the same time build up his land faster than by special cropping.

### NUB CORN BEFORE PLANTING

Carefully Conducted Experiments Have Proven Advantages in Practice—Increases Yield.

At the North Carolina station carefully conducted experiments have demonstrated that it is advisable to nub corn before planting, for it has been found that, when seed from the tips and butts of ears are placed in one plot, and by the side of it another of the same ears, there is a larger percentage of dwarfed and barren stalks on the plot planted in tip and but kernels than from the other, and hence less yield of shelled corn per acre.

As both plots were planted on the same type of soil, and treated in the same way by fertilization and cultivation, it is strongly probable that the decreased yield of the plot sown in butt and tip grains was due to the seed, as all other conditions were as nearly identical for both as it was possible to secure.

### CONVENIENT AS A NAIL BOX

Anything in Shape of Pan May Be Divided into Compartments to Hold Bolts and Screws.

Anything from a half gallon baking pan to a six-gallon dishpan may be used in making a very useful and convenient compartment box in which to keep nails, screws and bolts. The pan may be divided into four, six or eight compartments.

To make the divisions, get the distance across the bottom and the top of the pan, secure a piece of board just as wide as the pan is deep, and long enough to make the piece, an-

other piece two or three inches broader for the piece that forms the handle. Cut a notch as shown at X, this notch to be as wide as the boards are thick.

Place the No. 1 in center of pan and nail in place, through the sides and bottom of pan. Next place No. 2 across No. 1 so that the notches at XX will fit in each other, then nail as you did No. 1. If more places are wanted, these quarters may be subdivided.

Early inoculation.

It is interesting to examine young alfalfa plants and note how quickly they obtain the benefit of nitrogen-gathering bacteria. Plants less than four weeks old may have two or three nodules on a single root and have a countless number of bacteria furnishing nitrogen from the air. When land is first inoculated by the use of soil from an old field one may find much unevenness in the size of plants at an early age, due to the fact that the taller plants are getting an abundance of nitrogen, while the smaller plants have few or no bacteria at work for them. It is for this reason that a second seeding on land that has been much to grow alfalfa successfully is much surer than a first seeding.

The Best Soil.

The best soil upon a farm is one that warms early in the spring and that holds enough moisture for plant growth. A soil of this kind should contain some sand, clay and organic matter. The sand permits the air to enter and the clay and organic matter aid in holding the moisture. It is soluble and easy to work.

## POULTRY

### HOW TO FUMIGATE HEN HOUSE

Building Should Be Closed Tightly and All Fowls Excluded—Be Careful of Poison Used.

Fumigation is a means of reaching germs and insect life in the air of the room and in the cracks and crannies of the wood work, says the Cultivator. The house or room should be tightly closed and all fowls excluded during fumigation. A simple method is to burn the sulphur candles now sold at stores dealing in poultry supplies. The fumes of brimstone may also be produced by burning in a metallic basin (such as an old iron kettle) a number of rags previously soaked in melted sulphur. Sulphur may be mixed with a little alcohol or kerosene oil and burned, or it may be sprinkled upon live coals placed in a chafing dish. The house or room should be kept closed for several hours and then opened as thoroughly as possible to allow the wind to drive out any remaining trace of poisonous gas.

In fumigating by burning substances be careful not to set fire to the building. Remember also that in most cases the substances which are used are poisonous to human life and to fowls. Carelessness in their use or in leaving them about where chick or child can get at them may have dire results.

### USING A FIRELESS BROODER

Box Protected by Wool Carpet and Heated by Small Jug of Warm Water is Excellent.

A there are many poultrymen who prefer to raise chicks in a fireless brooder, we give here a plan suggested by W. D. Neale, which has been used successfully for two years, says the Iowa Homestead. He secured a box three feet long, sixteen inches wide and eight inches deep from his grocer for fifteen cents. An opening was made in one side of the box four inches in width and height to admit the chicks. To fit in this box, make a frame of laths two inches less in width and length than the box. The laths were placed

about three inches apart and nailed securely to cross pieces at either end. This frame fitted inside the box and rested on nails, two at each end, driven through the box at the desired height. These nails were withdrawn and driven higher in the ends of the box as the chicks grew so that they would have more room beneath the frame. A piece of wool carpet was thrown over the top of the frame and pressed down beneath the lath so that

the folds would just touch the downy backs of the chicks. On cold nights an extra piece of carpet was thrown over the box or a small jug of warm water placed inside. The bottom of the box was kept covered with straw.

Covering of Brooder.

Never harbor mongrel stock. Don't forget to whitewash the interior of your houses.

Expect disease and low vitality when fowls are inbred year in and year out.

Send to market all the stock that you can spare, for the prices of feed are still high.

Plump chickens are wanted in market; remember that lousy chickens will not fatten.

From October 15th to about November 20th the best prices for poultry are generally obtained.

New blood may be added to the flock, by buying some choice pullets of a reliable poultry keeper.

Lining nest boxes with newspapers makes it easy to lift out litter, paper and all. Then set a match to it.

Authorities claim that the eggs from a hen will be fertile for ten days after the removal of the male from the flock.

Do not let your young birds roost with the old hens, as they are liable to catch diseases which old hens are more subject to.

All hens which have completed their second laying season should be disposed of at once, to make room for the young stock.

Save the small potatoes and imperfect heads of cabbage and other waste vegetables. They will all be relished by the hens in the winter.

Don't delay any longer making repairs to the houses or fences, winter may be here before you are ready. At the same time, clean up the runs and walks.

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DOULTRY NOTES

## GOOD ROADS

### PUBLIC ROADS OF COUNTRY

Increased Mileage of Highways Within Period of About Five Years Has Been 48,266.

Even with a high-powered automobile that could keep up a pace of 99 miles a day indefinitely, it would take a man more than 65 years to cover all the public roads in the United States. A young man of twenty starting out to accomplish this tremendous task would be eighty-five before he had covered the last mile of public highway in this country.

After an investigation extending over many months, the director of the office of public roads has ascertained that there are now 2,199,645 miles of public roads in the United States. The figures include all the new roads built up to the year 1909. In 1904 there were exactly 2,151,379. It is apparent, therefore, that the increased mileage of new roads within a period of about five years has been 48,266.

"The investigation just concluded," said the director, in an interview, "shows conclusively that the movement for the improvement of public highways has obtained a firm grip on the country. The percentage of roads which are really improved amounted to 7.14 in 1904, while in 1909, to which year statistics are now available, the percentage was 8.65.

"It is interesting to observe the growth of improved methods in road construction. For instance, the total mileage of stone roads in 1904 was 26,518, while in 1909 it was 52,237. The total mileage of gravel roads in 1904 was 109,905, while in 1909 it was only 102,870. This decrease in gravel roads, however, was due to a re-

classification of roads. Many of those reported in 1904 to be of gravel proved to be of some other substance, while exaggerations were eliminated.

"The total mileage of sand-clay, brick, bituminous-macadam and other improved roads in 1904 was 6,806, while in 1909 the mileage reached 28,372."

"The office of public roads has just issued a table showing the states having the largest mileage of improved roads:

Indiana ..... 1908. 24,557 1909. 24,935

Ohio ..... 22,400 22,797

New York ..... 20,576 20,962

Wisconsin ..... 16,623 16,967

Kentucky ..... 14,546 14,931

Illinois ..... 13,521 13,914

California ..... 12,893 13,287

Massachusetts ..... 12,642 13,036

Public Road Before Improvement.

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## FARM STOCK

### SYSTEM FOR MARKING PIGS

Best Method is Marking Notches in Ears and Having Each Notch Represent Definite Number.

(By GEORGE MORRIS.) When a farmer raises pigs for sale as breeders, he should have a definite system of marking each litter. There are several methods of doing this, of which perhaps the best consists of making notches in the ears and having each notch represent a definite number.

By means of the following method as many as a hundred litters may be marked with not to exceed four notches in the ears of each pig. For example: Let